

Commandant of the Marine Corps. Semper Fi and Godspeed, General Jones.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL ERIC K. SHINSEKI

Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a distinguished soldier, General Eric K. Shinseki, whose inspiring personal journey is a story that could happen only in America.

My good friend and distinguished colleague, the senior senator from Hawaii, presented a moving tribute to General Shinseki when he formally introduced his fellow Hawaiian to the Armed Services Committee on June 8th. Senator INOUE reminded us that when the general was born on the island of Kauai in the midst of the Second World War, his Japanese heritage made him, according to the regrettable laws that existed at that time, an enemy alien. Due in large part to the heroism of noble Hawaiians like our colleague, who fought so bravely and honorably and at such great personal sacrifice with the 442d Regimental Combat Team in Europe, Japanese-Americans no longer bear the indignity that the government of their country visited upon them during that time of war. As Senator INOUE reminded us, President Roosevelt declared that Americanism is a matter of mind and heart and that it is not, and never has been, a matter of racial color. The birthright that Senator INOUE's blood purchased for these Americans enabled young Ric Shinseki to rise to the top of the military profession in this great country. And for that we owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to our brave and distinguished colleague.

General Shinseki began to show promise at a tender age. An outstanding student, he left the Territory of Hawaii for the first time and came east to become a high school exchange student in New Jersey.

Having broadened his horizons, he sought and secured an appointment to the United States Military Academy. While a cadet at West Point he heard a young president challenge the Nation to "ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country." He listened in the Cadet Mess as General of the Army Douglas MacArthur eloquently defined the words of the Academy motto, "Duty, Honor, Country." Cadet Shinseki has never stopped answering those ringing calls to duty. He answers them still.

He graduated from the Military Academy in 1965 with a commission in the field artillery. He soon found himself en route to Vietnam and a tour of duty with the 25th Infantry Division, the "Tropic Lightning" Division. Onboard a ship crossing the Pacific a veteran non-commissioned officer taught the young lieutenant his craft. For days and days the two men drilled on

the techniques of calling for and observing artillery fire. Second Lieutenant Shinseki never forgot the value of skilled and dedicated non-commissioned officers. He has been a soldier's soldier ever since.

Combat wounds cut short his tenure in Vietnam. After a long convalescence, he volunteered to return to the war, to answer the summons of the trumpet once again. While commanding a cavalry troop with the 5th Infantry Division, he received another wound, this one far more serious. For a while, his life was in jeopardy. And even after the healing had begun, there were serious questions about whether he could continue his career.

True to his nature, honoring his birthright and still answering the call to duty, Ric Shinseki fought to stay in the Army. Fortunately for us, the Army saw more than a little potential in this twice-wounded warrior, and granted his request to stay. They sent him to Duke University to get a degree in English literature so that he could return to teach at his alma mater on the banks of the Hudson. There, as a member of the West Point faculty, he could teach and mentor a new generation of officers, inspiring them with his stoic example of duty and sacrifice.

Since that time, General Shinseki has built two great legacies in the Army. First, he is a leader and trainer of soldiers. He has been a commander and operations officer in armored and mechanized formations from the 3rd of the 7th Cavalry in Europe, to my own beloved First Team, the First Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas, where he served as commanding general.

General Shinseki has also built a reputation as a brilliant staff officer who has helped the army to shape its force and modernize its training during tours of duty in five different positions in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans. There he came to know the army as an institution, to learn the folkways of the Pentagon, and to understand the byzantine nature of this great city.

In 1997 the President and the Senate recognized the enormous potential of this soldier by promoting him to a fourth star and appointing him Commanding General of United States Army, Europe. This critical assignment was all the more important because General Shinseki was also soon to become Commanding General of the Stabilization Force (SFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina. There he undertook the difficult and delicate mission of implementing the Dayton Peace Accords among the Bosnians, Croats, and Serbs, a task whose complexity has been underscored by our more recent trials in the Balkans.

Last year, General Shinseki returned home to become Vice Chief of Staff of the Army, to run the staff in the building he knows so well. He has brought a

mature, steady hand to his administration of the Army Staff.

A combat veteran, a soldier's soldier, an accomplished trainer, a consummate staff officer, a respected commander, this son of Japanese immigrants who was born an enemy alien has now risen to the pinnacle of the American military profession. Wow, what a story. In a ceremony on June 22, 1999 at Fort Myer, Virginia, General Eric K. Shinseki assumed duty as the 34th Chief of Staff of the Army.

He is a visionary leader and there is no one better qualified to lead the United States Army into the next millennium. I salute his service, his sacrifice, his devotion to duty. I applaud his perseverance, his intelligence, his humility. I feel honored that the members of the Armed Services Committee and I will have many opportunities to work with General Shinseki over the next several years as we labor to guarantee the readiness of the Armed Forces and to maintain our covenant with the men and women of the United States Army, who guarantee our own freedoms and guard our interests at home and abroad.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBERTS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THOMAS. I ask unanimous consent to speak in morning business for 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RURAL SATELLITE SERVICE

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, rural States are particularly affected by satellite service. Telecommunications is changing the way things are done, providing more and more of our services through satellites. Yet we have difficulty with people who live in low-density areas, people who live in the country, receiving their local satellite service.

This is a common problem in a low-density State such as Wyoming, where we have fewer people, where we have more rural areas. Many issues we work on have a unique impact on people who live in rural areas. The reregulation of electricity, for example, has a different impact in Wyoming than it does in Pennsylvania. That is true, also, with the delivery of health care services.

It is important, when we deal with nationwide issues, that we also take some time to give special attention to the differences that exist among consumers in the country. That is particularly true with TV. Technology and

satellite TV have allowed TV services to be delivered in places it could never be delivered before. However, there are many rural people who cannot receive over the air television signals. That is the case in Wyoming.

Technology and satellite TV are great because they often provide people with more services. Indeed, it does. But it is difficult to provide local TV, local news, and local emergency signals that are given by the local stations. When a satellite company cannot do that, customers get their NBC broadcast in Rawlins, WY, they receive it from Chicago. That is a problem in terms of being able to have those local services available to consumers.

It is important, No. 1, we maintain local broadcast markets. It is important, as well, that people who live in that vicinity have the opportunity to see local news, to hear about local activities, to participate locally. The problem is, how do you provide satellite service and at the same time provide local news and local activities, as well?

This week, the Senate-House conference will be meeting regarding the Satellite Home Viewers Improvement Act. Hopefully, something will come out of that. This is legislation which will enable more customers to receive broadcast network television. The question is, of course, who can adequately receive local service from their own antenna and who can receive these local broadcasts through a satellite provider.

I had meetings in Wyoming this week. We only have two areas in Wyoming where the local TV has a designated area; the others do not. There are 15 States that do not have local-to-local service at all. When people up for satellite TV and they want the national broadcast—which is done locally, if you can receive that from an antenna—viewers are blocked from receiving it on the satellite.

The difficulty is determining the strength of the signal that comes to that antenna. There is a great difference of view about that. Frankly, it is very uncertain who makes that determination.

The first issue is determining the strength of the signal. You have to find out if that signal is strong enough so you qualify to get it over your antenna, or have a technician show that it isn't.

That is the difference of view. There needs to be a third party who says, whether you have adequate signal strength. Some viewers are behind a mountain or in a valley and can't get it. That is part of the problem.

Another problem is considering the local market. Over 25 percent of the viewers in Wyoming receive their TV from satellites. This is the third highest percentage, I believe, in the United States. That is not a huge number of

people, but it is a very high percentage of people.

Without satellite access of course, the customers have no TV at all. Under the current situation, the TV they do get often comes from distant network stations.

There are two problems. One is that there has been a moratorium so these viewers could continue to get their services. That moratorium is scheduled to expire at the end of this month for folks in Grade A. In the Grade B contour network service expires at the end of the year; and there is nothing to be done in the interim. We need to deal with the immediacy of the problem—hopefully give customers another moratorium to continue network service. Second, we need to decide how we can get local-to-local coverage, how we can get the local TV station carried in a "must carry" proposition.

There are two difficulties. One, I am told—and I am not completely persuaded—that there is a lack of capacity on the satellites. In order to do that, additional satellites must be launched to carry all the local stations so people can get local broadcasts. Of course, that runs into the third issue—money.

I know the folks in Kansas would be just as excited about having TV coverage as the folks in Wyoming; and I am sure the Presiding Officer would be instrumental in making this happen.

In summary, I think many individuals would like to use satellites for their TV viewing. People in the country also want to have their local station available to them. They do not want to be blocked from receiving NBC or CBS because they are within the area that their local station carries, despite the fact they can't get it well on their own TV.

This is a problem that can have a happy resolution. Ideally, everyone could receive TV and have a good picture. Ideally, everyone could view their local station. We will work toward this end. I hope the conference committee meeting now can help find a way to provide a remedy for the short term and then set up an efficient system as we look to the future.

We have written a letter to the committee—I think there are 24 signatures on this letter—urging they set up a commission to determine how this might be done to resolve the question in the long term. I am optimistic that can be done.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, June 11, 1999.

Hon. JOHN MCCAIN,
Chairman,

The Honorable ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

Hon. ORRIN G. HATCH,
Chairman,

The Honorable PATRICK J. LEAHY,
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR COLLEAGUES: We are writing today to request your support for efforts to ensure local service for small television markets during conference committee deliberation of comprehensive satellite legislation.

While we support provisions in this legislation that will allow the satellite retransmission of local television signals back into local markets ("local into local"), we are concerned that satellite providers are not expected to provide local service to the 19 million U.S. households in the smallest 150 rural and less populated markets. We believe that all Americans should receive the benefits of educational, informational and entertainment programming resulting from the reception of local signals.

We are particularly concerned that at least 15 states, including many of our own, do not have a single television market which will receive local television retransmission. Therefore, disagreements will continue over importation of distant network signals, and worse, rural America will be deprived of important communications access.

While the legislation passed by the Senate requires the FCC to report on methods of facilitating "local into local", we believe there should be a more focused effort towards the goal of implementing "local into local" as soon as technically possible. To this end, we support the creation of a Local Television Planning Group that would make recommendations to Congress to ensure that all local television signals are retransmitted by appropriate technologies as soon as practicable. This Planning Group should be convened under the auspices of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), and should include representative local broadcasters and knowledgeable senior staff drawn from relevant federal agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission, the Department of Justice, and agencies within the Department of Agriculture that specialize in providing services to rural America. We believe this is a workable approach that ensures no portions of America are left out of the information age.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to working with you on this important issue for rural Americans.

Sincerely,

Max Baucus, Tom Daschle, Tim Johnson, Harry Reid, Larry E. Craig, Chuck Grassley, Jim Bunning, Pat Roberts, Bob Smith, Craig Thomas, Bob Kerrey, Tom Harkin, Paul Wellstone, Byron L. Dorgan, Jim Inhofe, Wayne Allard, James M. Jeffords, Michael B. Enzi, Susan Collins, Michael Crapo, Rod Grams, Frank H. Murkowski, Thad Cochran, Ron Wyden.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent—and this has been cleared on both sides—that we continue in morning business until the hour of 3 p.m., with the time equally divided between both sides.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative assistant proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL SECURITY

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, as a member of the Energy Committee and the Governmental Affairs Committee where I am ranking member on the International Security, Proliferation and Federal Services Subcommittee, I have benefited from numerous briefings and extensive hearings on the issues raised in the House select committee's Report on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns With the People's Republic of China. Representative Cox and Representative DICKS and their colleagues on the House select committee have done the country a great national service in producing the report.

The bipartisan manner in which they conducted their analysis is an example to us all of the importance of placing bipartisanship above political interests for the sake of national security.

I was dismayed, as other Members have been, by the extent of Chinese espionage efforts exposed in the committee's report. I wish we could say that American efforts and commitment to countering Chinese espionage were as relentless and as persistent as their ongoing efforts to acquire information from us.

Importantly, the President and the entire administration have taken major steps to reform our security at the national nuclear weapons laboratories and to improve our counterintelligence capability. Many of these changes were ordered by the President in February 1998 well before the House Select Committee was formed.

Additional measures were taken during the committee's review as the extent of Chinese espionage became apparent.

Let me make two cautionary statements:

There is a great deal of discussion now in Washington as to whom to blame for the security lapses. There is the usual round of finger-pointing and calls for this or that person to resign.

We should not spend all of our time searching for scapegoats. Only our adversaries take solace when we turn on ourselves and become distracted by partisan squabbling. Let us instead focus our attention on improving our security and rooting out those guilty of betraying America.

Secondly, let us not sacrifice our efforts to build a constructive relationship with the Chinese people because of our justifiable anger at their government's espionage.

Much of what has occurred is to our embarrassment for not being more vigilant.

We need to engage China. We have issues and problems that can only be resolved by cooperation. These include bread and butter issues such as reducing our trade deficit and improving market accessibility for American goods. They include global issues such as global warming and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Select Committee's report indicates that, despite international commitments to the contrary, China continues to proliferate weapons of mass destruction.

To convince China to cooperate with us in ending the threat of proliferation we will need to engage China.

Our foreign visitor's program at the national laboratories has provided us with one opportunity to engage the Chinese on issues such as improving export controls. With enhanced restrictions, these programs should continue. It is our openness to the best scientific minds which aids America in keeping its intellectual edge sharp on the frontiers of science.

But engagement is not a one-way street.

China needs to demonstrate that it wants to and can engage the United States in a constructive and cooperative manner.

China can choose to swamp us either with spies or with friends. The choice is theirs.

There is a sense in the country from the revelations contained in the Cox Committee report that the Chinese have "poisoned the well" of relations between the United States and China. The report observes that "the PRC uses a variety of techniques, including espionage, controlled commercial entities, and a network of individuals and organizations that engage in a vast array of contacts with scientists, business people, and academics."

The report further charges that there are an increasing number of Chinese "front companies" in the United States attempting to gain access to our tech-

nology and national security secrets. China seems to be almost unchecked in its efforts to gain information on the United States.

This view has two detrimental effects. The first effect is on the overall perception of the benefits of relations with China.

On June 3, the President took the correct step of renewing normal trade relations with China. But it was a step that China needs to match. With a growing trade imbalance of \$57 billion in 1998 out of a total trade of \$85.4 billion, China is our fourth largest trading partner. We are also the third largest foreign investor in China. During the Asian financial crisis, American trade with China played a substantial role in keeping the Chinese economy afloat as Chinese exports to the U.S. grew even as Chinese exports to other nations fell. The lesson for China is that we are too important for them to ignore. The lesson for us is that China has become too big for us to ignore.

A step in the right direction for both countries is to achieve an agreement on conditions for China's entry into the World Trade Organization. Chinese participation in this international body would be a major leap forward into integrating China in the world economy. Conditions that permit more access for American goods and protection for American investment in China would help accelerate the modernization of the Chinese economy.

I think the battle within China over whether or not to participate in the international economy has been won by the advocates of modernization led by President Jiang Zemin and Premier Zhu Rongji. Granting NTR to China this year will set the stage for a conclusion to the long-running negotiations with China over WTO accession. I support renewal of NTR for China because it is an essential step towards redefining American-Chinese relations in terms of mutual benefit rather than in terms of winner and loser.

The second discouraging effect of the report is to taint Asian Americans, especially Chinese Americans, with the stain of suspicion of espionage. This unfair, but very real, perception came through clearly during a recent visit by Energy Secretary Bill Richardson to Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory where one Asian American employee declared, "we all feel like suspects of espionage." Mr. Hoyt Zia, chief counsel for export administration in the Commerce Department, wrote in the New York Times recently about the unfortunate and unwarranted charge that "Asian-Americans continue to be accused of having dual loyalties to a degree far greater than any other immigrant group to this country."

I commend his article, "Well, Is He A Spy—Or Not?", to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that the article